LARION.

\$2 PER SESSION.

JACKSON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1884:

NUMBER 22

GENERAL DIRECTORY. CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITY OFFICERS.

ATTENTION,

Justices of the Peace.

THE CLARION OFFICE keeps regularly n stock the following Books and Blanks, for which orders are solicited : JUSTICE DOCKETS-6 quires, arranged for Civil and Criminal cases (Will be fur-nished on Order of Clerks Boards of Su-

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9-Bond to Keep the Peace. 10-Mittimus on Conviction.

11-Sentence and Mittimus, with column

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13-Attachment Writ. 14- Execution, with & a biii attached.

141-Venditioni Exponas. 15-Affidavit for Search Warrant, War

rant and Return. 16-"Affidavit for Distress Warrant, and

Warrant. 17-*Affidavit for Writ of Seizure.

18-Writ of Seizure.

19-Affidavit in Garnishment where defendant has no visible effects.

20-Writ of Garnishment. 21-Affidavit for Appeal, and Bond, is

Civil Cases.

22-Bond, in Criminal Cases, to Appear a

Circuit Court.

23-Affidavit in Replevin.

24-Writ of Replevin 25-Bond of Defendant in Roplevia.

26-Replevy Bond on Judgment. 27-Affidavit and Bond in Attachment for

28-Attachment Writ for Rent due.

29-Unlawful Entry and Detainer, and Warrant.

30-Cla,manta' Affidavit for Trial of the Right of Property.

31-Indemnifying Bond. 32-*Abstract of Judgment from Justice

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34-Protest.

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13-Official Bonds, for County and District Officers.

13-Affidavit to Account, general. 14-Affidavit in Probate of Account.

15-*Road Overseer's Commission.

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Jackson, Mississippi. \$72 & WREE, til a day at home sagly made. Couly

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Misses Swann

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Ms. Buckey

Mashington House

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LOCAL OPTION BY COUNTIES.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SUBMISSION OF THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITING THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO THE QUALIFFED ELECTORS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THIS STATE IN WHICH THE TRAFFIC IS NOW AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That whenever, 2 in any county in this State in which the liquor traffic is now, or may hereafter be, allowed 3 or carried on, one-fifth of the registered voters of such county who are in favor of prohibi-

4 tion, may present to the board of seperal thereof, or file with the clerk of said board, a 5 petition in writing, signed by them and prayme, or a special election to determine the quest 6 tion as to whether the sale of intoxicating liquors in such county shall be prohibited. I-

7 shall be the duty of the board of supervisors, if in session, to order such special election to 8 be held at the several voting precincts of their county, at a day to be appointed, not less

9 than thirty nor more than sixty days after the granting of such order; if not in session, and 10 the said petition shall be filed with the clerk of said board, it shall be the duty of such clerk

11 immediately to give notice of the filing of said petition to the president of said board, who
12 shall at once call a special meeting of his board to consider the petition and grant the order 13 for said special election, as in the case when the petition is presented to the board in session.

14 The order for holding such special election shall be directed to the commissioners of election Spengler House 15 of such county, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to them. The commissioners of elec...G. W. Carlise 16 tion shall forthwith proceed to hold such special election, as in the case of any other election 7 in their county under existing laws, except that the inspectors shall not be all of 8 the same opinion on the prohibition question; and that the returns from the 9 several voting precincts of such county, and the aggregated statement of votes therein, 0 shall be made to the board of supervisors instead of the Secretary of State. The inspectors and clerks at such elections shall not be entitled to any compensation for serving

> SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That at any election ordered by the board of supervisors under this Act, all the registered voters of the county shall be entitled to vote. Those favoring prohibition shall deposit their ballots, with the word "Prohibition" printed or written

thereat, and the legal fees of the county commissioners shall be paid by the petitioners for

3 ing prohibition shall deposit their ballots, with the word "Prohibition" printed or written
4 thereon, in the ballot-boxes; and those opposed to prohibition shall deposit their ballots in
5 said boxes, with the word "Whisky" printed or written thereon.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if it shall appear from the returns of such special elec2 tion made to the board of supervisors, that a majority of the legal voters, at such election,
3 have voted in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic in any such county, it shall be the duty
4 of such board to make an order in their minutes reciting the fact, and prohibiting the sale of
5 intoxicating liquors within the limits of such county for the term of two years thence next
6 ensuing, and to publish a copy of such order in some public newspaper printed and pub7 lished in their county. If, however, it shall appear that a majority of such voters have voted
8 in favor of the liquor traffic, the said board shall so declare the fact, and parties may there9 upon secure licenses to retail vinous and spiritness liquors as provided by law. If, when 9 upon secure licenses to retail vinous and spirituous liquors as provided by law. If, when 0 any such returns of election are made, the board of supervisors is not in session, they shall

11 be deposited with the clerk of said board, who shall at once notify the president thereof, and 12 he shall forthwith call a special meeting of the board to consider and dispose of the matter.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That if the result of any such election be in favor of pro2 hibiting the liquor traffic in any county of this State, it shall not be lawful for any person3 or corporation, within the limits of any such county, sixty days after the publication or 4 posting of the order provided for in section three of this Act, dating the period from the first 5 insertion of such order in the newspaper or newspapers of the county on the first day of its 6 posting, to sell or expose for sale, give away, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating 6 posting, to sell or expose for sale, give away, or otherwise dispose of, any intoxicating 7 liquors, except as hereinafter specifically authorized; and any person violating the provis-8 ions of this Act shall, for the first offence, and on conviction thereof, be fined not more than 9 two hundred nor less than fifty dollars; and for the second offence, in addition to said pen-0 alty, may be imprisoned in the county jail for six months at the discretion of the court, and 1 for the third or other like offence, he shall be fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned in 3 the county jail for twelve months.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That in those counties in which the liquor traffic may be 2 prohibited under this Act, it shall be lawful for producers to keep for sale and sell wine made 3 from grapes raised by himself in quanties not less than one quart; and druggist may sell 4 vinous, spirituous or malt liquors for medicinal purposes, and only upon the written prescription of a practicing physician; and such druggists shall keep a book especially for the prescription of said prescriptions, each of which shall be numbered and pasted in said book in 7 regular order, and this book shall be submitted to the grand jury of the county at their option.

8 No one shall be deemed a practicing physician within the meaning of this Act, unless he 9 shall be authorized by the laws of this State to practice; nor shall it be lawful for him to o give any prescription forany such liquors until and unless he make and subscribe an affidavit before some officer authorized to administer an oath, that he is a practicing physician, and that he will give no prescription for vinous, spirituous or malt liquors to any one unless such stimulant is imperatively required, and file the same with the clerk of the chancery court of this county. All affidavits so filed shall be records, and copies thereof shall be furnished to each druggist within the limits of the county, for his guidance and at his expense. No of shall be deemed a druggist within the meaning of this Act unless he is familiar with and 7 regularly practices the duties and acts of an apothecary and pharmacist, and keeps all neces-18 sary medicines for filling prescriptions. Any druggist or physician who shall, in any way, 19 aid or assist in the evasion of this Act, and any druggist who shall dispose of any vinous, 20 spirituous or malt liquors otherwise than is authorized by this Act, or who shall suffer or permit the drinking in his store of any vinous, spirituous or malt liquors of any kind, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as is provided in section four of this Act for other violations thereof; provided, nothing in this Act shall prohibit druggists from selling to ministers or officers of churches, wine for sacramental purposes.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any one, on the day appointed for the holding of any such special election, or during the night preceding the same, to sell, give away or dispose of any intoxicating liquors within the limits of the county in which such election is to be held; and any one violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than five

hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as, in any way, to prevent the use, by any one at his own house or private residence, of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, lawfully purchased by him, for social, culinary or medical

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the special elections authorized by this Act shall not be held at the same time with any special or general election in this State, or any county 3 thereof, nor within two mouths of such general or special election if practicable; and if there be no newspaper published in the counties in which such special elections may be held, 5 the order of the board of supervisors declaring the result thereof, and prohibiting the sale

6 of intoxicating liquors in such counties, may be posted at the courthouse door.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall not be so construed as to apply to coun-2 ties in which the liquor traffic is prohibited by law, nor shall it, nor any unfavorable election 3 under it, have the effect to authorize the sale of liquors in any town or supervisors' district in 4 which such sale is prohibited by special act of the Legislature, or by or under the provis-5 ions of chapter thirty-nine of the Revised Code of 1880, it being the intent of this Act to 6 afford to counties in which the liquor traffic is tolerated, or licensed, the opportunity, by a 7 majority vote, to suppress such traffic; and, if such majority vote be against such suppression, to let the matter stand as though this Act had not been passed.

SEC. 10. Be it further ensided. That elections under this Act shall not be held oftener

2 than once in two years, and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its

Eminent Shoemakers

Perhaps it was Coloridge who first remarked upon the great number of shoe-makers that have become eminent in various walks of life; and certain it is hat magazines and newspapers have found in men who sprang from this em-ployment to higher things many subjects for interesting sketches, obituary notices and special articles.

and special articles.

There was a man some years ago in Portland—probably a shoemaker, but at all events too modest to give his name—who published a book which he called "Eminent Shoemakers," and the news that John Mackintosh, a shoemaker of Aberdeen, has written two volumes of a "History of Civilization, in Scotland" will give interest to some of the celebrated names which the Portland shoemaker enceeded in bringing together.

William Gifford, the founder, and long the edtor of the Quarterly Review, and than whom probably no shoemaker ever had "one suttor" thrown at him more often or with better effect, toiled we are informed, six long years at the trade which he said he "hated with a perfect hatred."

George Fox, whom, by the way, Car-

perfect hatred."
George Fox, whom, by the way, Carlyle has celebrated as one of the noblest men in England "making himself a suit of leather," divided his time between making shoes and caring for sheep until he began to preach those sermons of his, and to that Christian work which finally gave unto the world the first organiza-

Robert Bloomfield, the poet, made shoes, and of him it was once said that he was the most "spiritual shoemaker that ever handled an awl" Hans Sachs, the friend of Luther, who wrote five folio volumes in verse that are printed, and five other others that are not, was a most diligent maker of shoes in quaint old Nuremburg, and for all he wrote, never made a shoe the less, he said, and virtually reared a large family, by the labor of his hands, independent of his

Among others, this author mentions no less a name than Noah Worcestor; Roger Shermau, too, is on the list, and Holcroft. Others might be—Henry Wilson ene of them. Indeed it should not be forgotten that the father of John Adams, our second President and the father of our sixth, made many a shoe in his day during the leisure which his farm life gave him.

A former clerk of the Illinois Assembly has made the statement that the Harper High License Act is unconstitutional be-High License Act is unconstitutional because it was never read a first time and was enacted without a title; this information has been given to the Liquor Dealers' association. The ex-clerk also states that many acts now in force are invalid through the ignorance and care leaness of elerks. "The Journals of the House" he says, "are a botch and full of the most fatal errors from the time I left." There is probably a large measure of truth in this statement. Acts are drawn up in State legislatures full of ambiguities, and often if free from these defects, they are placed improperly ou the record. A large proportion of State legislation is hastily and carelessly enacted and full of flaws. It would pay the people to have a guardian revision the people to have a guardian revision committee composed of experts, to sit upon every bill which is presented in the legislature.—Chicago Current.

ERNATOR SHERMAN'S resolution providing for an investigation into the sileged election outrages in Virginia and Mississippi last year recalls the many similar resolutions which were carried into effect in years gone by, at a great expense to the Treasury and with no resultant advantages either moral or political. The elections covered by the Sherman resolutions were State elections simply, and investigation into alleged wrongs devolves upon the State authorities. In order to bring all local elections under the supervision of the Federal Government, it would be necessary to change our constitution, and adopt a de-SENATOR SHERMAN'S resolution prochange our constitution, and adopt a de-partmental and perfectoral system. It does not appear advisable to do this; nor it advisable for Congress to enter upon an investigation of every shooting affray or pugilistic encounter which takes place under the excitement of election day and bad whisky.—Chicago Current.

Wz want a college for the girls separate from, and independent of the male University, just as we want a generation of women, in the avenues of honorable labor, independent of the men. The men have a mision to fulfil and our State men have a mision to fulfil and our State has made adequate provision to enable them to fulfill it. The women have an entirely different mission to fulfill; let the State give them advantages likewise peculiarly adapted to their wants. Mississippi could not make a better investment than in a generation of women who feel, understand and appreciate and act out to the fullest extent the sphere and high dignity for which their sex was made.—Patron of Husbandry.

TEN COFFINS ARE ON THEIR WAY HOME to the United States, bearing the bodies of Commander De Long and nine of his comrades, supposed to be those of Ambler, Collins, Boyd, Gortz, Lee, Iver-son, Dressler, Kanch, and the Chinese Ah Sam. Ericksen had to be bariod in Ah Sam. Ericksen had to be buried in the Lena river, as the earth was too hard frozen to dig a grave when he died Alexey, too, the faithful hunter upon whose rifle the party depended for food, was laid away at a distance from where the bodies of this funeral procession were found. His body was laid on the ice of the river, and covered with slabs of ice, the only thing that could be done.

The A. & M. Gollege is said to have a student 6 feet 6 inches in height. He doubtless "stands a head" of his classes.